

Science Knowledge Organiser

Year 3

Summer (ii)

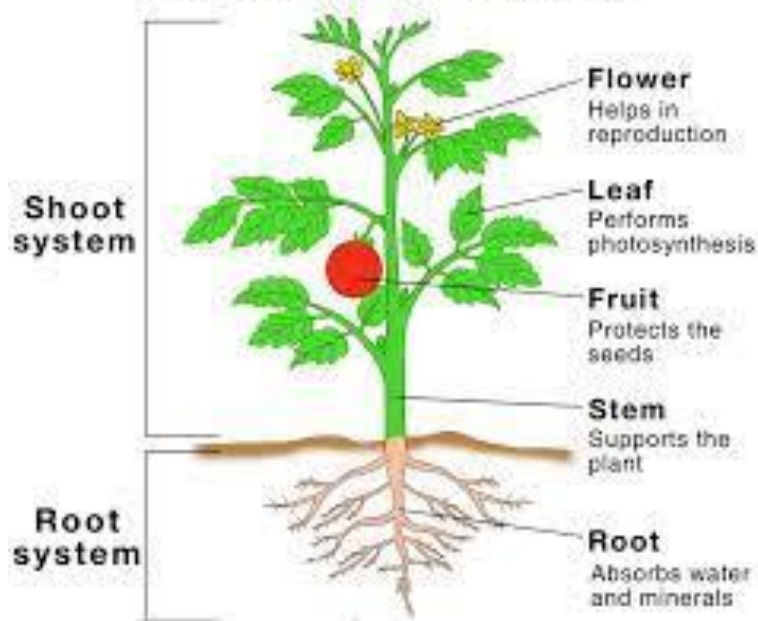
What part do flowers play in the life cycle of a plant ?

Portable Knowledge - Flowers attract insects to the pollen. INsects go from flower to flower enabling pollination.

To know and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants.

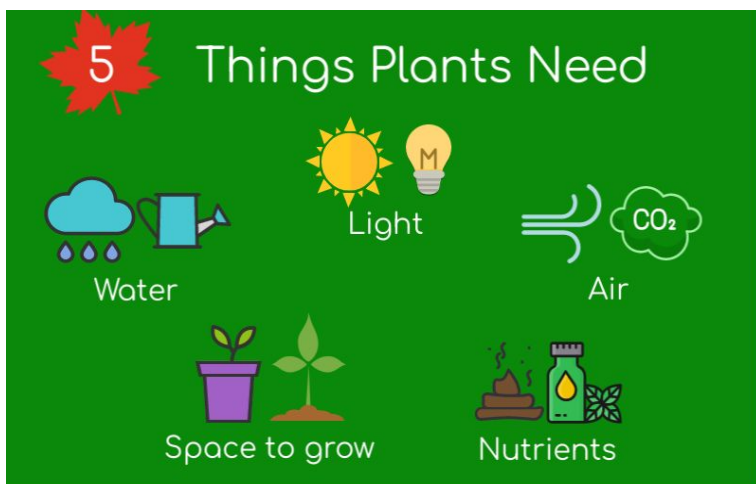
Flowering plants are divided into several parts. The main parts of a flowering plant are:

Parts of a Plant

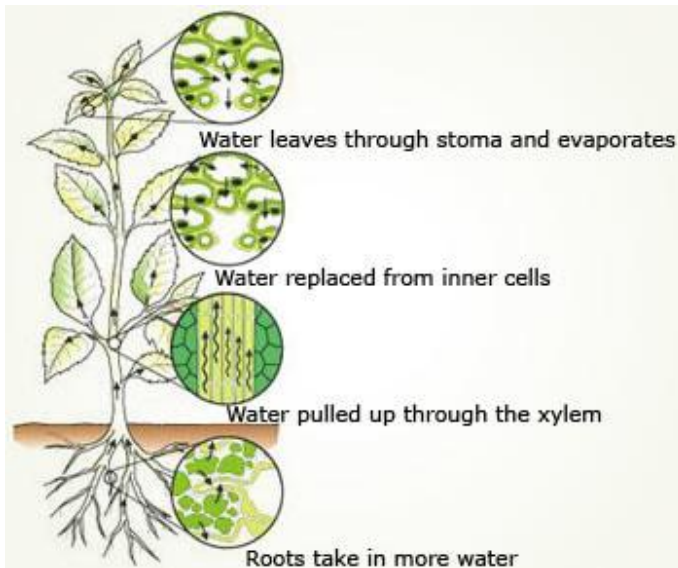


1. **Roots:** These are the parts of the plant that are underground, and they are responsible for anchoring the plant in the soil and absorbing water and nutrients.
2. **Stem:** This is the main above-ground part of the plant that supports the leaves, flowers, and fruits.
3. **Leaves:** These are the flattened structures that are attached to the stem and are responsible for photosynthesis, the process by which plants produce their food.
4. **Flowers:** These are the reproductive structures of the plant, and they are responsible for producing seeds. The flowers typically consist of several parts, including petals, sepals, stamens, and pistils.
5. **Petals:** These are the colorful, often showy parts of the flower that are used to attract pollinators such as bees and butterflies.

To know the requirements of plants for life and growth

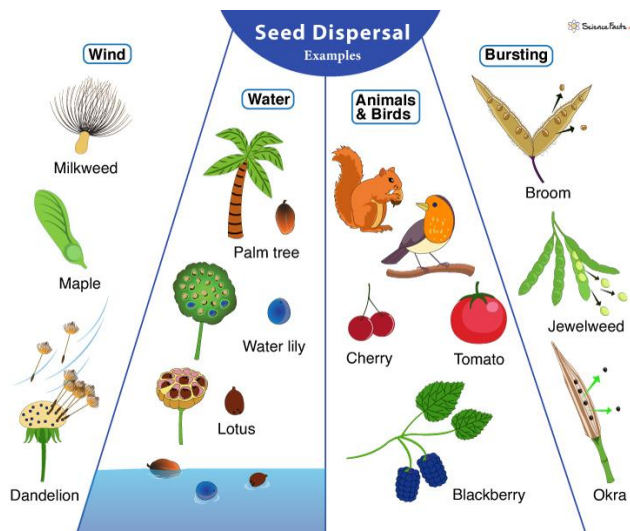
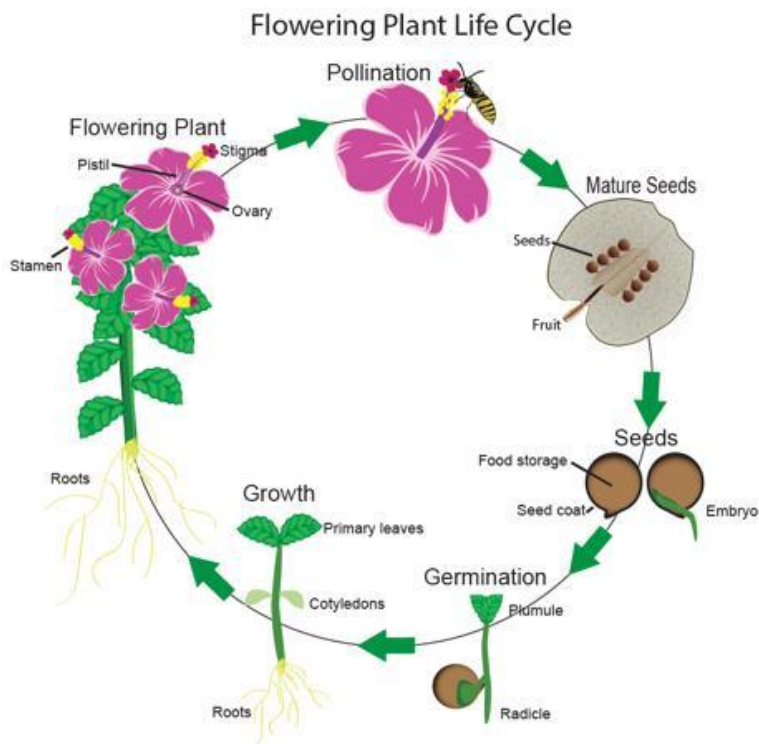


To know the way in which water is transported within plants



Water is transported in plants through a special tube-like structure called xylem, which runs from the roots to the leaves. This transport happens through a process called transpiration, where water is absorbed by the roots and pulled up through the xylem vessels to the leaves. As water evaporates from the leaves, it creates a negative pressure that pulls more water up from the roots to replace what was lost.

To know the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants



How do seeds spread? What do you notice?

Core vocabulary

Pollination the transfer of pollen from one flower to another, helping plants reproduce by making seeds and fruits.

Seed dispersal when seeds are carried away from the parent plant to new places. This helps plants grow in different areas and not compete with each other.

Reproduce to make new plants.